

# SPAMM-MRI를 이용한 척수공동증의 예후 평가

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= Abstract =

## The Evaluation of Prognosis in Syringomyelia Using SPAMM(Spatial Modulation of Magnetization) -MRI

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**B** The clinical significance of cystic fluid motion in syringomyelia is uncertain. Because of its sensitivity to fluid motion, MR imaging was used to investigate fluid dynamics in syringomyelia by various techniques. SPAMM (Spatial Modulation of Magnetization) MRI is one of these techniques which shows the fluid motion of syrinx in syringomyelia. After taking preimaging pulse sequence, the MR images show periodic bands due to the magnetic modulation. Motion between the time of banding and image formation is directly demonstrated as a corresponding displacement of the bands. The authors evaluated 7 patients of syringomyelia due to various causes with SPAMM MRI technique and compared preoperative SPAMM MRI findings and clinical results, postoperative size of syrinx. Among 4 patients of syringomyelia with Arnold - Chiari malformation, 3 patients showed band shift representing fluid motion of syrinx on SPAMM MRI. Clinical results of these patients were good and the size of postoperative syrinx decreased. Three patients of posttraumatic or postmeningitic syringomyelia who did not show band shift on SPAMM MRI had poor clinical courses and the sizes of postoperative syrinx remained unchanged. These results indicate that SPAMM MRI may be useful in determining the type of treatment and predicting clinical results in syringomyelia.

**KEY WORDS :** Syringomyelia · Spatial modulation of magnetization · MRI · Fluid motion · Prognosis.

서 론

1)8)11)15)20)  
(fluid motion)

(CSF flow)

가

4)7)8)

5)7)8)9)10)14)16)

3)4)

8)9)14)16)

SPAMM(Spatial Modul -  
ation of Magnetization) MRI

가 가

(fluid motion)

가

SPAMM MRI

## 방법 및 대상

### 1. SPAMM(Spatial Modulation of Magnetization) MRI의 의미는?

(saturation pulse)  
(magnetic modulation)  
(periodic dark band)가

가 . ECG Q - wave tagging  
80mm sec

(Fig. 1) 16

SPAMM MRI

가 (Fig. 2 - a),

(Fig. 2 - b).

## 대 상

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7  
, SPAMM

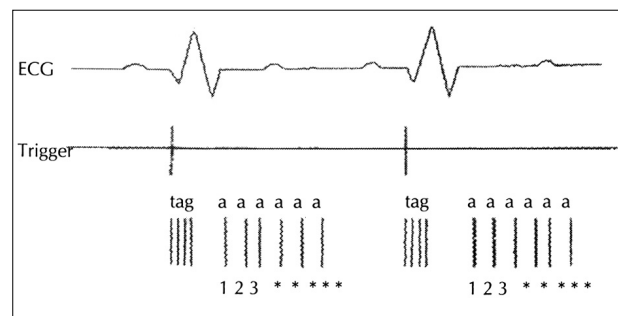


Fig. 1. SPAMM MRI is taken with 80mm second time interval after preimaging pulse which is tagged by Q-wave in ECG.

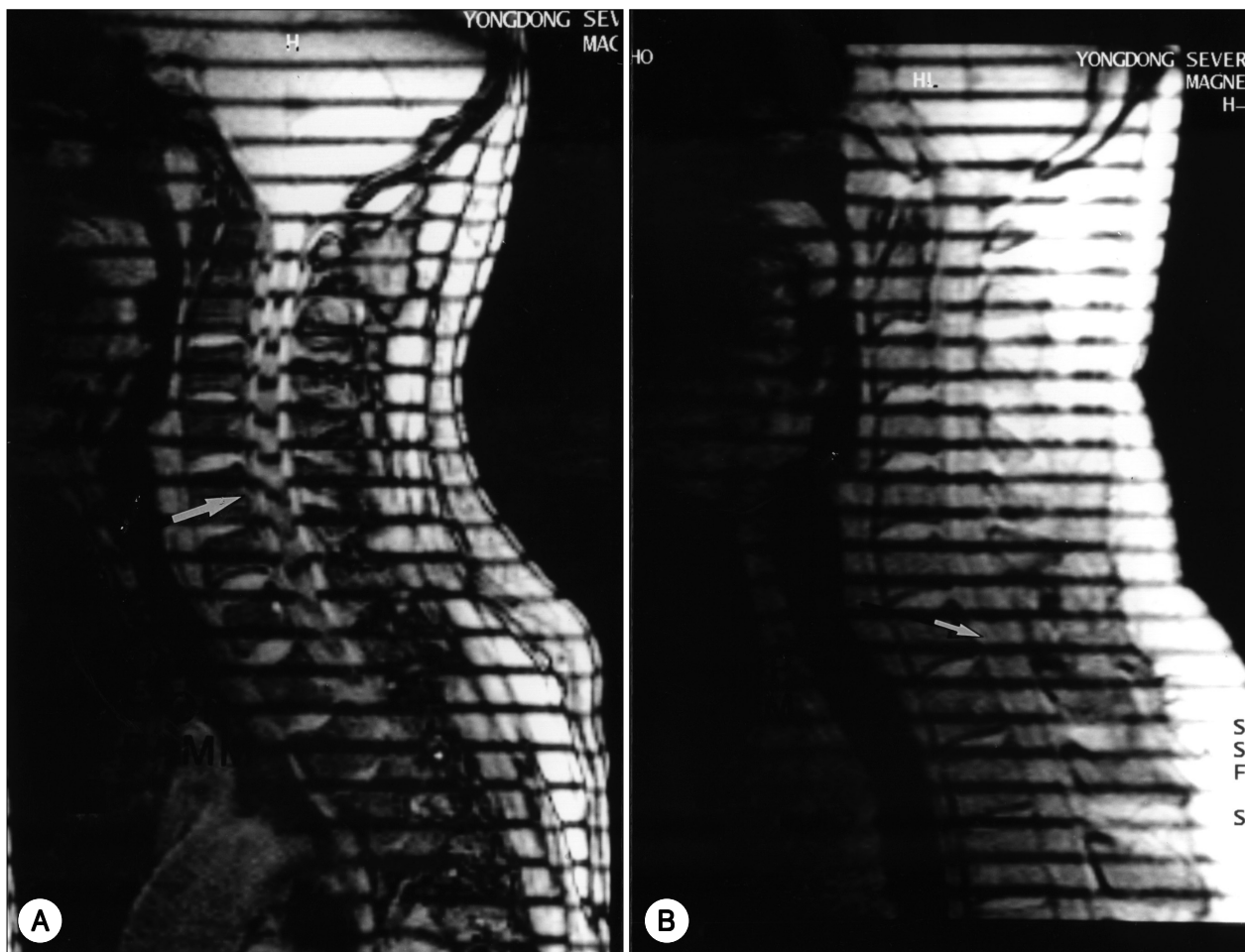


Fig. 2. The example of SPAMM MRI a) SPAMM MRI shows band shift(large arrow) which is representing fluid motion in syrinx. b) SPAMM MRI shows no band shift(small arrow) because fluid in syrinx is stationary.

**Table 1.** Case summary of 7 patients with syringomyelia

Case No.	Sex Age	Symptoms	Diagnosis	Treatment	SPAMM MRI	Post-op symptoms	Post-op MRI	Post-op SPAMM MRI
1	F/47	Both arm weakness, sensory change	With Arnold-Chiari malformation	Foramen magnum decompression	Band shift +	Improved	Decreased size of syrinx	No band shift
2	F/32	Quadriparesis, sensory change	With Arnold-Chiari malformation	Foramen magnum decompression	Band shift +	Improved	Decreased size of syrinx	Decreased band shift
3	M/23	Both arm weakness	With Arnold-Chiari malformation	Foramen magnum decompression	Band shift +	Improved	Complete shrinkage of syrinx	No band shift
4	F/28	Rt. arm pain, weakness	With Arnold-Chiari malformation	Foramen magnum decompression	Band shift +	Improved	Decreased size of syrinx	No band shift
5	M/29	Both arm pain, weakness	Post-traumatic	Shunt revision s/p syringoperitoneal - shunt	Band shift -	Not improved	Slight decreased size of syrinx	No band shift
6	M/23	Quadriparesis	Post-meningitic	Shunt revision s/p syringoperitoneal - shunt	Band shift -	Not improved	No change	No band shift
7	M/28	Paraparesis	Post-meningitic	Syringoperitoneal shunt	Band shift -	Not improved	No change	No band shift

2, 4, 8, SPAMM, 3. 수술 전 SPAMM 자기공명영상의 띠의 움직임(band shift)과 수술 후 임상 양상의 변화

SPAMM, SPAMM, SPAMM

3, 2, 가

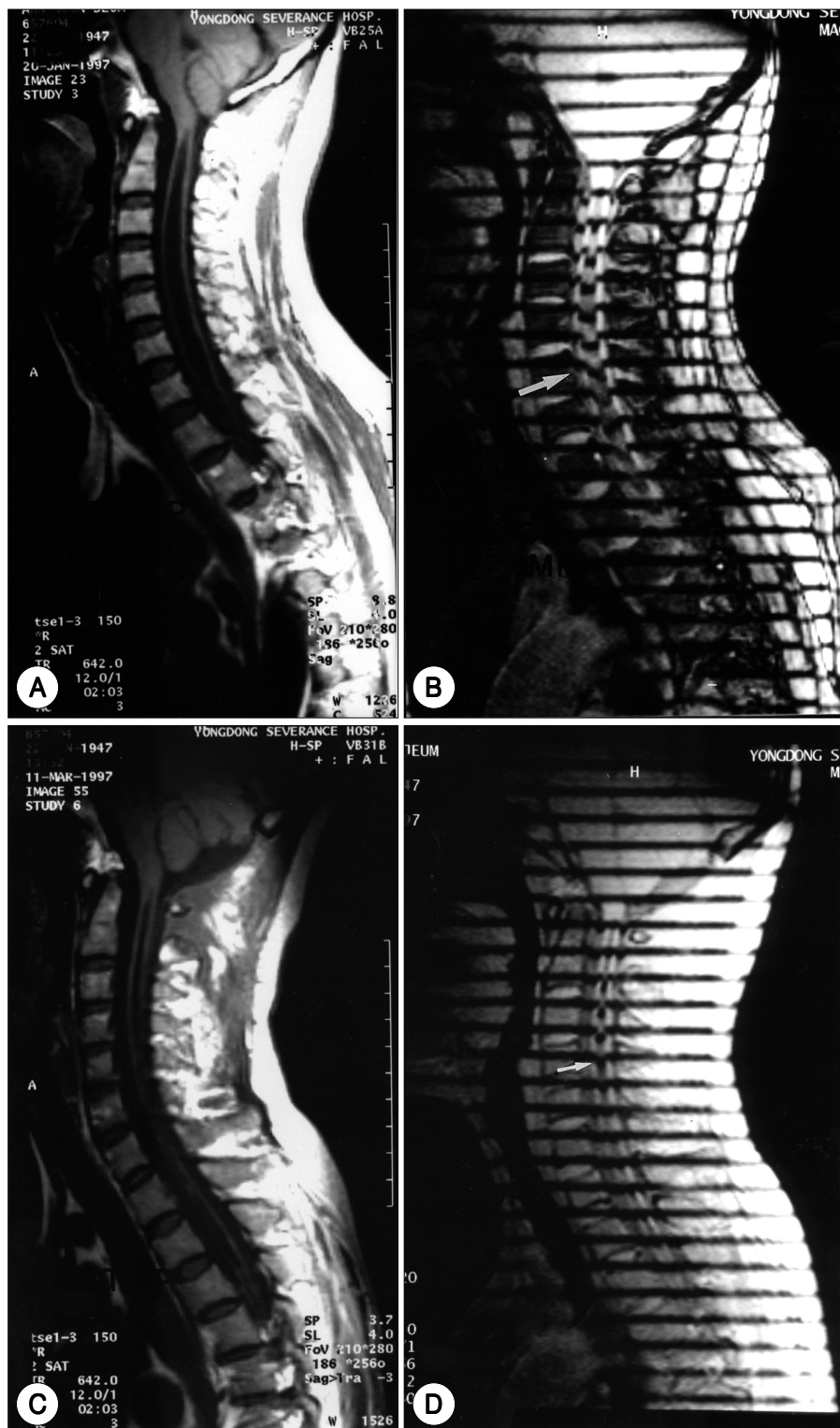
Arnold - Chiari 가 4, (Table 1). SPAMM

가 2, 가 1, 4, 3

## 결 과

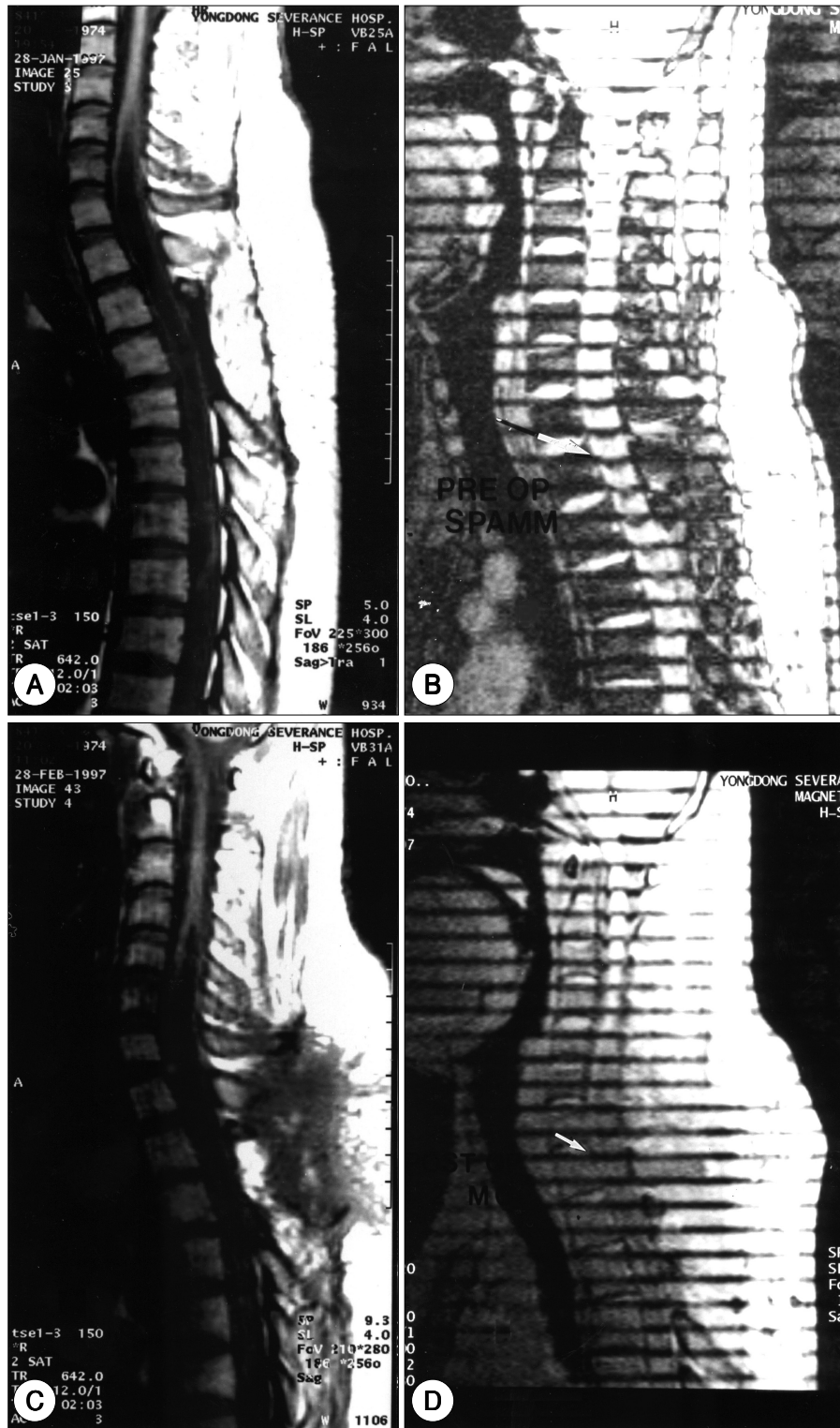
(Table 1).

- 환자의 성별, 연령, 진단 및 치료
  - 척수 공동증의 원인 질환과 공동내 유동(fluid motion)의 관계
  - 수술 전 SPAMM 자기공명영상의 띠의 움직임 유무에 따른 수술 후 자기공명영상의 공동의 크기 변화 및 띠의 움직임의 변화
- 7, 가 4, 가 3, 28, 56, Arnold - Chiari, (Table 1).
- 4, 3, SPAMM (band shift), 3, (Table 1). SPAMM, Chiari (septation) (Fig. 5).
- 4, 2, 가 (Fig. 4), (Table 1).
- 고 찰
- 13).

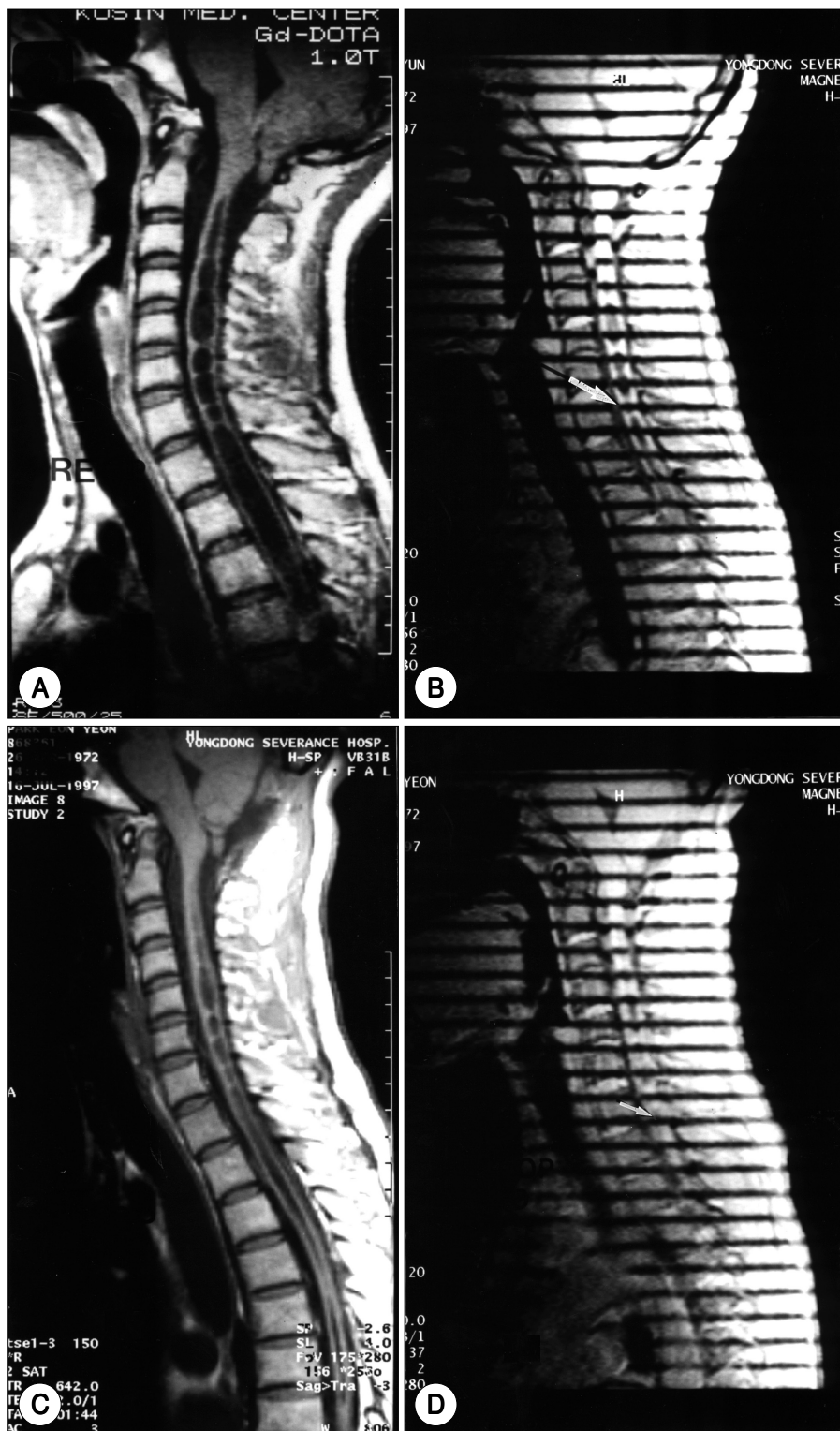


**Fig. 3.** A) Preoperative MRI showing large syrinx in cervical region with tonsillar herniation. B) Preoperative SPAMM MRI showing band shift (large arrow) in the syrinx. C) Postoperative MRI showing decreased size of syrinx with decompressed foramen magnum (post-op 2 months). D) Postoperative SPAMM MRI showing decreased band shift (small arrow) but still remained.





**Fig. 4.** A) Preoperative MRI showing syrinx in cervicothoracic region with previous operation scar. B) Preoperative SPAMM MRI showing no band shift or minimal band shift (large arrow) in the syrinx. C) Postoperative MRI showing same size syrinx in cervicothoracic region as preoperative imaging (post-op 1 months). D) Postoperative SPAMM MRI showing no band shift (small arrow).



**Fig. 5.** A) Preoperative MRI showing large syrinx with multiple septation in cervicothoracic region with tonsillar herniation. B) Preoperative SPAMM MRI showing no band shift in the syrinx. C) Postoperative MRI showing decreased size of syrinx with decompressed foramen magnum (post-op 1 months). D) Postoperative SPAMM MRI showing no band shift as same as preoperative state (post-op 1 month).

13).  
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 1)8)11)15)20). 6). 1996 Asano T2 -  
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 (water - hammer effect) flow - void sign  
 10)11)12). Williams 1). Tanghe 19  
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 (cranio - spinal dissociation theory)<sup>19)20)21)</sup>. Oldfield  
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 cranio - caudal ,  
 15). caudo - cranial .  
 , (septum)  
 가 (turbulent flow)가  
 , 가 18). 7  
 가 Arnold - Chiari 가 4 ,  
 , 가 2 , 가 1  
 4)7)8). Chiari 4 3 SP -  
 (flow dynamic) , AMM  
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 (puls - nold - Chiari  
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 T2 - weighted Enzmann  
 (fluid motion) 가  
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 contrast cine MR Enzmann 가  
 16). SPAMM(Spatial Tanghe  
 Modulation of Magnetization) 가  
 . SPAMM ECG tagging . SPAMM  
 (saturation pulse) 3  
 (magnetic modulation) ,  
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 SPAMM

Asano가	Enzmann
SPAMM	
SPAMM	
결론	
7 SPAMM (fluid motion)	
SPAMM (band shift)	
SPAMM	
SPAMM	
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: 02) 3497 - 3390, : 02) 3461 - 9229	

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